

Calendar No. 278

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 716

[Report No. 103-178]

A BILL

To require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil and materials derived from other renewable resources, and for other purposes.

NOVEMBER 10 (legislation day, NOVEMBER 2), 1993

Reported with amendment and an amendment to the title

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 1 (legislative day, MARCH 3), 1993

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. KERREY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. GLENN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. WOFFORD, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. COATS, Mr. MATHEWS, and Mr. SASSER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

NOVEMBER 10 (legislation day, NOVEMBER 2), 1993

Reported by Mr. FORD, with amendment and an amendment to the title

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil and materials derived from other renewable resources, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Vegetable Ink Printing
5 Act of 1993”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds that—

8 (1) more than 95 percent of Federal printing
9 involving documents or publications is performed
10 using lithographic inks;

11 (2) various types of oil, including petroleum and
12 vegetable oil, are used in lithographic ink;

13 (3) increasing the amount of vegetable oil used
14 in a lithographic ink would—

15 (A) help reduce the Nation’s use of
16 nonrenewable energy resources;

17 (B) result in the use of products that are
18 less damaging to the environment;

19 (C) result in a reduction of volatile organic
20 compound emissions; and

21 (D) increase the use of renewable agricul-
22 tural products.

23 (4) the technology exists to use vegetable oil in
24 lithographic ink and, in some applications, to use

1 lithographic ink that uses no petroleum distillates in
 2 the liquid portion of the ink;

3 ~~(5) some lithographic inks have contained vege-~~
 4 ~~table oils for many years; other lithographic inks~~
 5 ~~have more recently begun to use vegetable oil;~~

6 ~~(6) according to the Government Printing~~
 7 ~~Office, using vegetable-based ink appears to add lit-~~
 8 ~~tle if any additional cost to Government printing;~~

9 ~~(7) use of vegetable-based ink in Federal Gov-~~
 10 ~~ernment printing should further develop—~~

11 ~~(A) the commercial viability of vegetable-~~
 12 ~~based ink, which could result in demand, for~~
 13 ~~domestic use alone, for 2,500,000,000 pounds~~
 14 ~~of vegetable crops or 500,000,000 pounds of~~
 15 ~~vegetable oil; and~~

16 ~~(B) a product that could help the United~~
 17 ~~States retain or enlarge its share of the world~~
 18 ~~market for vegetable ink.~~

19 **SEC. 3. FEDERAL PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.**

20 ~~(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, “Federal agency”~~
 21 ~~means—~~

22 ~~(1) an executive department, military depart-~~
 23 ~~ment, Government corporation, Government-con-~~
 24 ~~trolled corporation, or other establishment in the ex-~~
 25 ~~ecutive branch of the Government (including the Ex-~~

1 ecutive Office of the President), or any independent
2 regulatory agency; and

3 (2) an establishment or component of the legis-
4 lative or judicial branch of the Government.

5 ~~(b) VEGETABLE-BASED INKS.—~~

6 (1) ~~IN GENERAL.~~—Notwithstanding any other
7 law, beginning on the date that is 180 days after the
8 date of enactment of this Act, all lithographic print-
9 ing performed or procured by a Federal agency that
10 uses oil in its ink shall use the maximum amount of
11 vegetable oil and materials derived from other re-
12 newable resources that is technologically feasible and
13 results in printing costs that are cost-competitive
14 with printing using petroleum-based inks.

15 (2) ~~MINIMUM PERCENTAGES.~~—Except as pro-
16 vided in paragraph (3), in no event shall a Federal
17 agency use any ink that contains less than the fol-
18 lowing percentages of vegetable oil in its ink used for
19 lithographic printing:

20 (A) In the case of news inks, 40 percent.

21 (B) In the case of sheet-fed inks, 20 per-
22 cent.

23 (C) In the case of forms inks, 20 percent.

24 (D) In the case of heat-set inks, 10 per-
25 cent.

1 ~~(3) SUSPENSION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PARA-~~
 2 ~~GRAPH (2).~~—(A) At any time at which a Federal
 3 agency determines that the cost of printing with veg-
 4 etable-based ink is significantly greater than the cost
 5 of printing with petroleum-based ink, the Federal
 6 agency may perform or procure lithographic printing
 7 using ink that contains less than the percentages of
 8 vegetable oil in its ink than those specified in para-
 9 graph ~~(2)~~ until such time as the cost of printing
 10 with vegetable-based ink is not significantly greater
 11 than the cost of printing with petroleum-based ink.

12 ~~(B)~~ A determination made under subparagraph
 13 ~~(A)~~ shall be reviewed—

14 (i) at least once every quarter, for the per-
 15 formance or procurement of printing of mate-
 16 rials that are printed on a regular basis; and

17 (ii) prior to performing or procuring the
 18 printing of particular material of significant
 19 size that is printed once or is printed at inter-
 20 vals of 6 months or more.

21 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

22 *This Act may be cited as the “Vegetable Ink Printing*
 23 *Act of 1993”.*

24 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

25 *The Congress finds that—*

1 (1) more than 95 percent of Federal printing in-
2 volving documents or publications is performed using
3 lithographic inks;

4 (2) various types of oil, including petroleum and
5 vegetable oil, are used in lithographic ink;

6 (3) increasing the amount of vegetable oil used
7 in a lithographic ink would—

8 (A) help reduce the Nation's use of
9 nonrenewable energy resources;

10 (B) result in the use of products that are
11 less damaging to the environment;

12 (C) result in a reduction of volatile organic
13 compound emissions; and

14 (D) increase the use of renewable agricul-
15 tural products.

16 (4) the technology exists to use vegetable oil in
17 lithographic ink and, in some applications, to use
18 lithographic ink that uses no petroleum distillates in
19 the liquid portion of the ink;

20 (5) some lithographic inks have contained vegeta-
21 ble oils for many years; other lithographic inks have
22 more recently begun to use vegetable oil;

23 (6) according to the Government Printing Office,
24 using vegetable-based ink appears to add little if any
25 additional cost to Government printing;

(7) *use of vegetable-based ink in Federal Government printing should further develop—*

(A) *the commercial viability of vegetable-based ink, which could result in demand, for domestic use alone, for 2,500,000,000 pounds of vegetable crops or 500,000,000 pounds of vegetable oil; and*

(B) *a product that could help the United States retain or enlarge its share of the world market for vegetable ink.*

SEC. 3. FEDERAL PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) *DEFINITION.—In this section, “Federal agency” means—*

(1) *an executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and*

(2) *an establishment or component of the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.*

(b) *VEGETABLE-BASED INKS.—*

(1) *IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, all lithographic print-*

1 *ing performed or procured by a Federal agency that*
2 *uses oil in its ink shall use the maximum amount of*
3 *vegetable oil and materials derived from other renew-*
4 *able resources that are technologically feasible and re-*
5 *sult in printing costs that are cost-competitive with*
6 *printing using petroleum-based inks.*

7 (2) *MINIMUM PERCENTAGES.—Except as pro-*
8 *vided in paragraph (3), in no event shall a Federal*
9 *agency use any ink that contains less than the follow-*
10 *ing percentages of vegetable oil in its ink used for*
11 *lithographic printing:*

12 (A) *In the case of news inks, 40 percent.*

13 (B) *In the case of sheet-fed inks, 20 percent.*

14 (C) *In the case of forms inks, 20 percent.*

15 (D) *In the case of heat-set inks, 10 percent.*

16 (3) *SUSPENSION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PARA-*
17 *GRAPH (2).—(A) At any time at which a Federal*
18 *agency determines that the cost of printing with vege-*
19 *table-based ink is significantly greater than the cost*
20 *of printing with petroleum-based ink, the Federal*
21 *agency may perform or procure lithographic printing*
22 *using ink that contains less than the percentages of*
23 *vegetable oil in its ink than those specified in para-*
24 *graph (2) until such time as the cost of printing with*

1 *vegetable-based ink is not significantly greater than*
2 *the cost of printing with petroleum-based ink.*

3 *(B) A determination made under subparagraph*

4 *(A) shall be reviewed—*

5 *(i) at least once every quarter, for the per-*
6 *formance or procurement of printing of mate-*
7 *rials that are printed on a regular basis; and*

8 *(ii) prior to performing or procuring the*
9 *printing of particular material of significant*
10 *size that is printed once or is printed at inter-*
11 *vals of 6 months or more.*

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to require that all Federal lithographic printing be performed using ink made from vegetable oil and materials derived from other renewable resources, and for other purposes.”.